

4694
County Borough of Wolverhampton.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for

1947.

R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., B.S.(London), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health
and
School Medical Officer.

County Borough of Wolverhampton.



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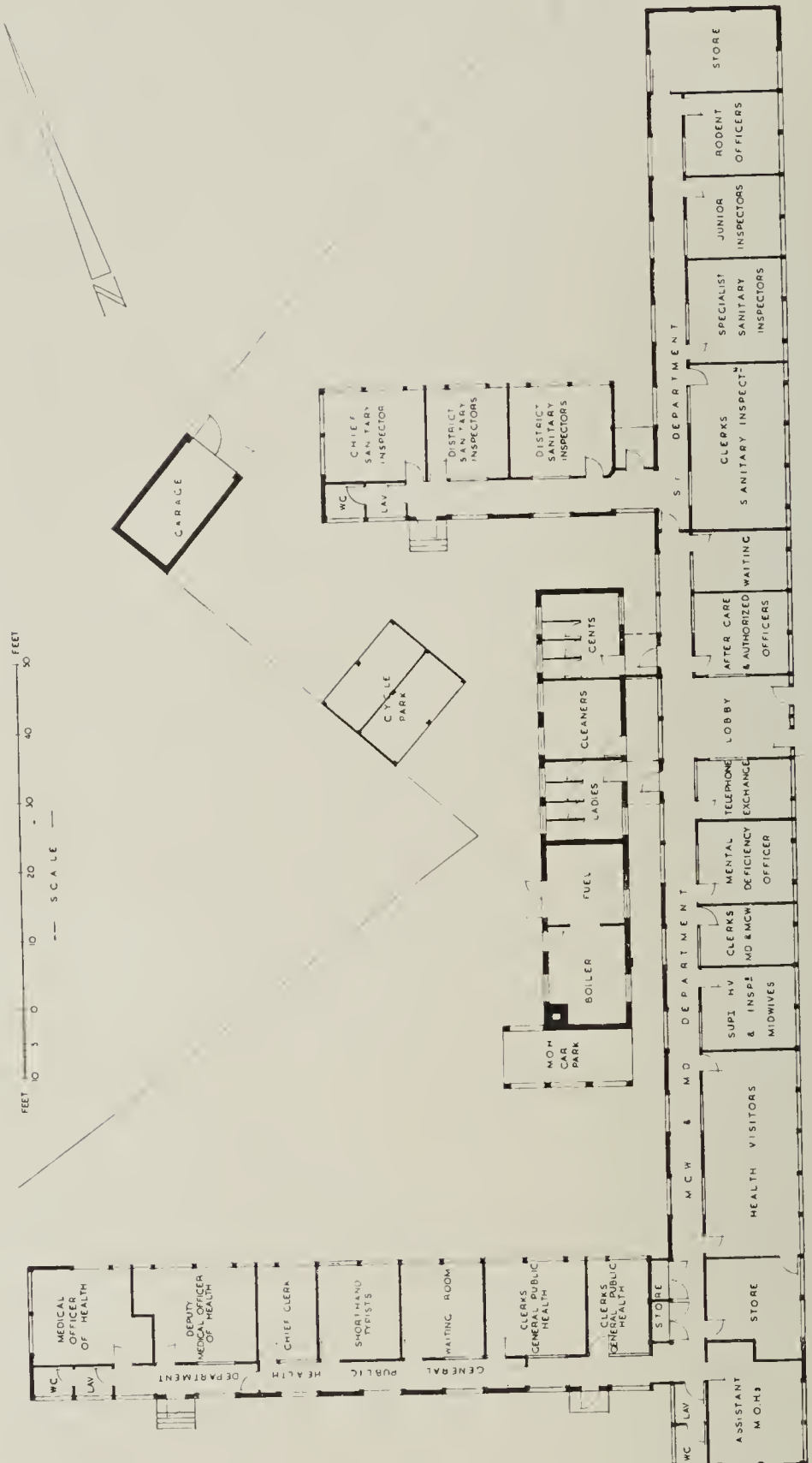
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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

as at 31st December, 1947.

Medical Officer of Health	...	R. H. H. Jolly, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.
Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health	... ..	L. R. L. Edwards, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Christina Grant, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Barrister at Law.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	... ..	W. C. Campbell, L.M.S.S.A.
Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon		E. A. Freeman, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
Consulting Surgeon to Borough Infectious Disease Hospital		Vincent Patrick, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B., B.Ch. (Camb.).
Consulting Obstetrician	...	S. W. Maslen-Jones, M.S. (Lond.). F.R.C.S. (Eng.).
Consulting Paediatrician	...	H. W. Everley Jones, O.B.E., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officers (M. & C.W.)		*J. E. Pringle, M.B., B.S. *M. E. Reynolds, M.B., B.S.
Public Vaccinators	... ..	*C. L. Spackman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. *P. E. Carroll, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. *P. O'Donovan, M.B., B.Ch.
Analyst	... ..	*F. G. D. Chalmers, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	F. Binns Hartley.
Mental Deficiency Officer	...	Miss E. Bottomley.
Supervisor of Midwives	...	Mrs. M. Dugald Gordon.
Superintendent Health Visitor	..	Miss D. E. Tonks.
Matron, Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital	... ..	Miss A. Cotton.
Matron, Beeches Maternity Home		Miss H. Donachie.
Ambulance Supervisor	... ..	Mr. A. J. Sumpter.
Chief Clerk	... ..	Mr. W. M. Watts.

* Part-time.

Health Offices,
Wolverhampton.
August, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health Services of Wolverhampton for 1947. This document contains a little more information than those of the immediate post-war years, although a number of the tables which were formerly included have once again been omitted.

1. Before this report goes to press, a new era in Public Health will have dawned with the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, the National Insurance Act, and the National Assistance Act. County and County Borough Authorities will have lost control of various curative services, including hospitals, which they had administered for 18 years or longer, but many permissive functions which they had exercised will become compulsory and some others will be added. This is the end of one chapter in preventive medicine and the beginning of another, and for this reason a brief review of past progress may not be inopportune.

I cannot write with authority on the activities of the Public Health Department of Wolverhampton prior to 1921. Although some Authorities saw the wisdom of having a Medical Officer of Health as far back as 1846, the Wolverhampton Town Council of those days seemed to have been slow in realising the need for such an Officer. It required a succession of serious outbreaks of epidemic diseases and a lot of prodding by the Local Government Board before they appointed their first (part time) Medical Officer of Health in 1871. The Sanitarians of those early days were quite properly concerned with the terrible conditions under which the majority of the citizens passed their existence. They concentrated on drainage, sewerage, better water supplies, refuse disposal and the abatement of nuisances.

My immediate predecessor Dr. Henry Malet, who was part-time Medical Officer of Health for 38 years, had a clear picture of the many sanitary changes that were needed, and during his term of office he successfully advised the Council to institute a number of important requirements and to initiate several new services. Considerable credit must also be given to the keen and energetic Sanitary Inspector John Peers, who became Dr. Malet's right hand man in 1898 and only retired in 1932.

2. In July 1921, I was appointed Wolverhampton's first whole-time Medical Officer of Health and took up my new duties in September. At that time the Corporation were promoting an ambitious extension scheme, and I was immediately caught up in those activities. Not only was I expected to acquire a full and intimate grasp of the sanitary conditions of the town and the work of the Public Health Department, but I was also asked to prepare an attack on the sanitary administration of the outside areas; and all this had to be done in the short space of eight weeks as the Local Inquiry was held on November 23rd. I visited all Wolverhampton's slums with the various District Inspectors, and made a rapid survey of abattoirs, slaughterhouses, offensive trades, as well as "snooping" round those adjacent areas which Wolverhampton was desirous of incorporating within its boundaries. As I had not then had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with my professional colleagues in these areas, I felt far more free to criticise their shortcomings and those of their Councils than I should do at the present time.

One very serious handicap to those feverish activities was the shortage of clerical assistance in the Health Department. My predecessor, a medical man of the old school and Senior Consulting Physician to the General Hospital, Wolverhampton, used to write all his reports himself in longhand. The Medical Officer of Health had no typist or clerical staff of his own, but there were in the office of the Chief Sanitary Inspector 5 male and 2 female clerks, and it was possible to

borrow one of these on occasions to type a letter or make copies of some statistical tables. To round off the picture, I should state that the Maternity and Child Welfare Department comprised six Health Visitors, one Inspector of Midwives and one part-time Medical Officer whose duties were shared with the Education Committee.

Four Infant Welfare Clinics were held each week and one Clinic for expectant mothers. Three of these Clinics took place in church halls which were dark dismal places offering no attraction to mothers to bring their babies. The fourth Clinic took place in the ground floor premises of what had once been a private house No. 4 Salop Street, the first floor being used as a flat for three of the Health Visitors.

The Isolation Hospital of those days, although occupying the same site, was very different from the one in use today. It comprised an entrance lodge, an administrative block and Nurses' quarters, a laundry, a steam disinfecter, a mortuary, two brick pavilions and two temporary pavilions of corrugated iron lined with wood. Washing in the laundry was all carried out by hand, there being no machinery for this purpose. Artificial lighting in all the hospital wards was by gas with open flat fishtail burners, not even incandescent mantles. Only cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to this Hospital, other infectious diseases being admitted to the isolation block of the General Hospital. In the Autumn of 1921, an epidemic of Scarlet Fever was raging and there were over 90 cases of this disease in the wards of the Isolation Hospital, the medical care of all the patients being my sole responsibility in addition to my other duties. This was three years after the end of world war No. 1, and the Health Department was then trying to overtake the deficiencies in sanitary administration caused thereby.

3. It soon became clear that the most urgent problem was that of the slums. The Industrial Revolution of the 19th century had jumped up the population of the town by 22,000 between 1861 and 1891 and most of these people were housed

in brick boxes built as closely as possible in squares and in rows in close proximity to the factories and works on the east side of the town. Just as it is humanly possible to produce clean milk from dirty and insanitary cowsheds, so people can with considerable difficulty manage to keep themselves clean in houses without a bathroom, and without any indoor water supply, even though they may have to share the wash house with five other families, but it is not right that the essentials of healthy living should be so difficult to obtain. The Health Department cannot justifiably prosecute a campaign in favour of good health unless at the same time the opportunities are provided and the people are given a decent modern environment. The basic requirement in any attempt to improve the health of the citizens of Wolverhampton was the abolition of its slums and slum conditions. All other measures had to be secondary to this.

4. The largest of these slums existed within 700 yards of Queen Square with Walsall Street running through its centre, and it contained some 1,200 unfit houses. There were several other areas equally bad, but none so large as this one. There were a number of other matters needing urgent attention, including the modernising of the Isolation Hospital, the extension of the maternity and child welfare services, an intensive drive against insanitary conditions in general, a campaign in favour of clean milk production and an attack on the smoke nuisance.

My zeal as a new broom was speedily curbed by the industrial depression of the next two or three years which called for the strictest possible economy and the postponement of all new schemes until a more favourable day. When slum clearance became a practical proposition in 1923, I took the view that I could best play my part in the history of Wolverhampton by persuading the Council to wipe out the Walsall Street slum area. In order to gain experience it appeared desirable to undertake some less ambitious scheme before this important clearance was carried through, so the Faulkland

Street clearance area was tackled first and Brickkiln Croft area second. After a delay of four years due to fresh legislation, Walsall Street was dealt with in two stages between the years 1934 and 1937, when additional powers had been obtained under the Housing Act, 1930.

5. In 1911, Wolverhampton was a town of pail closets, waste water closets and large covered ash pits. The Corporation obtained compulsory powers to deal with the pail closets in 1911 but the first world war interrupted the work of conversion and there were still over 5,000 of these disgusting articles in use at the end of 1921. (The present Cleansing Department was then called the Team Department, because of the teams of horses and carts used to collect and dispose of the contents of these pan closets, euphemistically described as "night soil"). When the pail closet conversion scheme was finished in 1924, further compulsory powers were obtained for the conversion of some 8,500 waste water closets which were known to exist. The waste water closet was not invented for the purpose of wasting water as its name might imply, water being far too precious a commodity in Wolverhampton for this to be permitted. A waste water closet purported to utilise the waste water from the kitchen sink and the wash house for flushing the lavatory pan and the house drain. In actual use, they were almost as insanitary and offensive as pail closets. This latter conversion scheme was carried through between 1925 and 1932, whilst simultaneously the old ash pits were abolished under existing legal powers and replaced by covered portable bins.

6. Quite soon after my appointment to Wolverhampton, the Council were persuaded that they ought to build some Welfare Centres of their own instead of hiring premises, most of which were not capable of satisfactory adaptation. So Ward Street Clinic was opened in 1926, Lea Road in 1928 and Park Lane in 1931. There was also a temporary Centre put up for the Moseley Village area when Heath Town Urban District was added to the Borough as a result of the extension of 1926.

7. In these reminiscences I have omitted any reference to the activities of the Health Department during the past ten years or so, as these will be well known to the majority of Members of the Council. These earlier advances were not achieved without a great deal of preparatory work and continuous propaganda. Opposition, when it came, was frequently of the indirect variety and insidious in nature. Fortunately I was backed by a splendid Chairman—the late Alderman T. A. Henn—who possessed the full and complete confidence of the Health Committee, and who devoted himself wholeheartedly to the schemes for Public Health development in the town.

8. Referring now to the mortality and other statistics for 1947 and the activities of the Health Department during that period, it is very satisfactory to find that the birth rate was higher than it has been for 25 years, that the general death rate remained low in spite of the very severe winter, and that the infant mortality rate was the lowest ever recorded in Wolverhampton. One disquieting feature has been the progressive increase in the number of deaths from Cancer.

The staffing difficulties remained and were particularly noticeable among Midwives and Health Visitors, but the recruitment of Sanitary Inspectors was a little easier. At the Infectious Diseases Hospital the lack of Nurses and Domestic Workers drastically curtailed the number of beds available and made it necessary to screen cases recommended for admission.

9. Plans for new Health Offices in Waterloo Road were approved early in the year, and the buildings, temporary in character, were well advanced by the end of 1947. They will have two distinct advantages over those now in use at the Town Hall and Exchange Street (a) the buildings being single storey, callers will not have a number of stairs to climb, and (b) for the first time for very many years all the staff working in the Health Department will be housed under one roof.

10. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Hartley, has taken a firm grip of his particular department and kept the routine work going well. In addition, he has been specialising in smoke abatement and improving the hygienic standards of restaurants, eating houses, and premises where foodstuffs are prepared. All the members of the staff have worked with a maximum of keenness and loyalty during the year which has not been too easy. Whilst it is somewhat invidious to put forward anyone for special commendation, I must record my grateful thanks to Dr. Christine Grant for the way she has shouldered the chief responsibility for running the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the work, for her initiative and enthusiasm, and for the great part she has played in organising the training of the Pupil Nurses at the Day Nurseries.

Once again I desire to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their consideration and support and for the sympathetic reception which they always give to the various proposals and schemes which I put before them from time to time.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. H. H. JOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF
THE AREA.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

AREA OF BOROUGH	...	...	...	9,113 Acres.
POPULATION (Registrar-General's Estimate)				155,610
(Census 1931)	...	...	...	133,212
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	...	...	...	42,276
RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	...	£1,074,824
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE				£4,334
LIVE BIRTHS	Total.	Male.	Female	
Legitimate	3,189	1,645	1,544	Birth-
Illegitimate	173	88	85	rate 21.6
STILLBIRTHS	89	54	35	
Rate per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	25.5
„ „ 1,000 Civilian Population	...	...	...	0.57
DEATHS	1,812	974	838	Death
				rate 11.6
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	...	...	...	1,550
(Excess of Births over Deaths during the year).				
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.				
(a) Abortion with sepsis	...	Nil		
(b) Abortion without sepsis	...	Nil		
(c) Puerperal Infections	...	Nil	Rate per	
(d) Other Maternal Causes		4	1,000 Births	1.19
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		Legitimate	(132)	41.3
		Illegitimate	(13)	75.1
		Total	(145)	43.0
DEATH RATE from Measles (6)	...	...		.04
„ „ „ Whooping Cough (3)	...	...		.02
„ „ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis (19)				
			(Under 2 years, per 1,000 Births)	5.3
„ „ „ Cancer (290)	...	...		1.87
„ „ „ Respiratory Tuberculosis (87)				0.56
„ „ „ All forms of Tuberculosis (95)				0.60

Note:—The mortality figures in the above table are those supplied by the Registrar General.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

VITAL STATISTICS.

(1) Population.

The natural increase of population during 1947, that is the excess of the net births over the net deaths, was 1,550. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population of the town to be 155,610. This is 2,398 higher than the previous year and gives a strong indication that more people are coming to work in Wolverhampton than leaving it for other areas. It is still a town that is growing and thriving and its industries are steadily expanding and attracting more and more persons to come and work in them.

(2). Births.

The net births were males 1,733, females 1,629, total 3,362. This corresponds with a birth rate of 21.6 per thousand population, which is the highest rate recorded in Wolverhampton for the past 25 years. (The birth rate for England and Wales is stated to be 19.1 per thousand population). It should be noted that the high birth rate in 1947 was not accompanied by a high figure of infant deaths. On the contrary, the infant mortality rate was the lowest on record. The proportion of illegitimate births to the total was 5.3%. another welcome drop from the figures of 6% and 7% in war years. Still births for the year numbered 89 whereas in 1946 the figure was 124. This in itself is quite noteworthy but it would be unwise to attempt to draw conclusions from this one set of figures or to assume that it was due to any lessening in the employment of married women or to any action taken to interfere with pregnancy, or even to any change in the dietary.

(3). Deaths.

Deaths of males to females were in the proportion of 974 to 838 and the death rate was 11.6 per thousand population. For England and Wales the corresponding figure was 11.5, and for the 126 County Boroughs and great towns it was 12.7. There were 115 more deaths in Wolverhampton in 1947 than in 1946. The early months of 1947 will be long remembered, not for any serious epidemic, but for the extremely rigorous weather of February and March. A study of the deaths from different diseases for the various age groups reveals that heart disease contributed practically the whole of the excess of last year, and that it affected two age groups, those between 45 and 65 and those over 65. Out of the 992 persons over 65 years of age who died in 1947, heart disease was given as the primary cause in 397 cases as compared with only 307 in 1946. Old people stand extremes of cold very badly, and the inability to maintain bodily heat at the requisite level places a severe strain on their hearts. Deaths from Cancer increased from 244 to 290, giving a Cancer death rate of 1.87 per thousand population. Fatal road traffic accidents increased from 12 to 23.

(4). Infant Mortality.

Last year attention was drawn to the sharp and unaccountable rise in the infant mortality figure for the year. An analysis of the possible causes seemed to show that Pneumonia was mainly responsible for this rise and that it had affected both the neo-natal mortality and also the mortality of infants under one year of age. This year the deaths from Pneumonia show a sharp decline. Moreover the total deaths of infants have fallen from 91 in 1946 to 57 in 1947. The infant mortality rate is 43 deaths under one year of age per thousand live births whilst the neo-natal mortality is 26. These two rates should be contrasted with the figures for 1946 viz., infant mortality 61, neo-natal mortality 31. The corresponding infant mortality over the whole of England and Wales for 1947 was also 43, whilst that for the cities and great towns was 46.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1947 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to middle of each year.	LIVE BIRTHS (net).		DEATHS BELONGING TO DISTRICT.					Deaths of Non- Residents Register- ed in the District.	Deaths of Residents Occurring outside the District.	Total Deaths Registered in the District.	
		No.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.					No.	Rate.
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No.	Rate.					
								No.					Rate.
1.	2.	3 & 4.	5.	10.	11.	12.	13.	8.	9.	6.	7.	
1938	145,300	2,451	16.9	135	55	1,636	11.3	557	90	2,103	14.5	
1939	B147,200	2,487	16.9	127	51	1,602	11.0	566	93	2,075	14.2	
1940	D146,300	2,400	16.4	145	60	1,850	13.1	639	101	2,397	16.9	
1941	D142,100	2,539	17.5	129	50	1,618	11.2	636	96	2,158	14.9	
1942	144,920	2,700	18.3	123	46	1,616	11.0	564	112	2,078	14.3	
1943	147,200	2,971	20.2	152	51	1,694	11.5	572	89	2,180	14.8	
1944	147,230	3,158	21.5	157	50	1,617	11.0	501	76	2,042	13.9	
1945	147,150	2,918	19.9	141	48	1,712	11.6	502	97	2,117	14.4	
1946	146,820	2,918	19.9	141	48	1,712	11.6	502	97	2,117	14.4	
1947	152,160	3,063	20.1	187	61	1,697	11.1	422	76	2,043	13.4	
	155,610	3,362	21.6	145	43	1,812	11.6	436	76	2,159	13.8	

Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from without the Borough:—The Royal Hospital; New Cross Hospital; Wolverhampton Borough Hospital; Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary; Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women, and The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution.

TABLE II

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1947 (R.G.).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and over.
All causes (Certified and Uncertified).	1812	145	29	22	185	439	992
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	87	1	2	-	48	30	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	1	2	-	5	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	7	-	-	-	-	3	4
Influenza	11	1	-	1	2	1	6
Measles	6	1	5	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	4	-	-	-	3	1	-
Cancer of Buccal Cavity, Oesophagus and Uterus...	28	-	-	-	4	8	16
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	43	-	-	-	3	22	18
Cancer of Breast	38	-	-	-	2	15	21
Cancer of all other sites	181	-	-	1	32	61	87
Diabetes	14	-	-	-	3	2	9
Intracranial Haemorrhage Lesions	199	-	-	1	3	43	152
Heart Disease	510	-	-	1	12	100	397
Other circulatory Diseases...	57	-	-	-	3	7	47
Bronchitis	116	3	2	-	3	38	70
Pneumonia	81	26	8	2	9	14	22
Other respiratory Diseases...	20	-	1	-	5	6	8
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	19	-	-	-	1	13	5
Diarrhoea under 2 years	19	18	1	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis	11	-	1	1	3	3	3
Other Digestive Diseases	37	1	-	-	10	11	15
Nephritis	41	-	-	-	-	15	26
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Maternal Causes	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Premature Birth	37	37	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, etc.	47	45	1	1	-	-	-
Suicide	17	-	-	-	2	14	1
Road Traffic Accidents	23	-	-	3	9	4	7
Other Violent Accidents	27	4	-	2	7	5	9
All other Causes	113	3	4	8	12	23	63

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947	
	1-4 wks	1-12 mths	1-4 wks	1-12 mths	1-4 wks	1-12 mths	1-4 wks	1-12 mths	1-4 wks	1-12 mths	1-4 wks	1-12 mths	1-4 wks	1-12 mths	1-4 wks	1-12 mths	1-4 wks	1-12 mths	1-4 wks	1-12 mths
Measles	1	1	3		1	2	1	2			1	1				3			1	1
Whooping Cough	4	4				1		1			2							2	3	3
Diphtheria																				
Influenza		1																		1
Erysipelas																				
Tuberculous Meningitis																				
Other Tuberculous diseases																				
Meningitis		2	3	1		1	1	2	3			1				2		1		2
Convulsions	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	4	3			1	1		2			1	1	1
Laryngitis																				
Bronchitis	1	4	1	5		1	4	5	3			5	1			6		1	1	2
Pneumonia	3	11	1	13	4	4	22	18	13	2	4	22	2	14	11	29	6	33	5	21
Diarrhoea		1	1	1		2	9	3	17	1	19		1	29	3	21		25	1	14
Enteritis	1	11	13		2					1	2		1			1				
Gastritis		1																		
Syphilis																				
Rickets																				
Suffocation		1	1			1		2	1		2		4			2		3	1	5
Injury at Birth	7		7		6	6		2	5		6		6			2			12	
Atelectasis	7		6		9	8		2	4		11		8			1		1	3	
Congenital Malformations	12	8	17	10	12	6	4	6	7		7	11	9	9	4	7	4	8	24	1
Premature Birth	29	2	28		36	25	1	3	37		38	1	16	3	1	1	41		37	
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	9	4	4	5	5	3	1	7	6		7	3	3	3	3	4	11	2	4	3
Other causes	6	5	3	5	9	4	10	5	1		4	8	6	5	5	7	14	8		2
Totals	76	59	66	61	84	61	61	68	62	60	79	73	83	74	84	96	91	88	57	57
Net Births	2451		2487		2400	2539			2700		2971		3158		2918	3063		3362		43

TABLE IV.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Ward St.	Lea Rd.	Park Lane	Stafford St.	Ford- Houses	Penn	Totals
INFANTS.							
No. of sessions ...	50	121	98	120	60	49	498
New cases under 1 year ...	219	355	329	295	223	164	1585
New cases over 1 year ...	9	23	21	6	15	23	97
Attendances under 1 year ...	1415	2965	2680	2902	1424	1341	12727
Attendances over 1 year ...	304	733	334	527	386	466	2750
Total Attendances ...	1719	3698	3014	3429	1810	1807	15477
Average Attendances per Session ...	34	30	30	28	30	38	—
EXPECTANT MOTHERS.							
No. of sessions ...	81	101	98	51	48	—	379
New cases ...	305	475	440	312	165	—	1697
Total Attendances ...	1890	3093	2403	1378	1023	—	9787
Average Attendances per session ...	23	30	24	27	21	—	—
RELIEF SESSION. (Held by Supervisor of Midwives).							
No. of sessions ...	—	—	48	15	—	—	93
Total Attendances ...	—	—	511	863	—	—	1374
Average Attendance per session ...	—	—	10	19	—	—	—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

It has still been impossible to recruit Health Visitors up to the authorised establishment. Two Pupil Health Visitors qualified in April and were added to the staff, but these were offset by two resignations. At the end of the year the staff of the department comprised one Superintendent Health Visitor, 7 trained Health Visitors and 4 temporary Clinic Nurses, one of these latter devoting her time to the care of the premature babies. The rising birth rate and the shortage of staff made it quite impossible to visit babies and young children in their homes as often as was desirable. With births numbering 3,362, there were 3,115 first visits paid by Health Visitors. These essential visits had to be maintained, but it was only by sacrificing follow up visits and visits to toddlers, both of which are so desirable.

In 1938 the proportion of revisits to first visits was 2:1. Last year this figure had fallen to 1:1. In 1938 the visits paid to toddlers numbered 10,713 whereas in 1947 it was only possible to pay 5,684 such visits. Although there is a considerable shortage of trained Health Visitors throughout the country, different places are affected unequally. Possibly the National Salary Scales are particularly to blame for this. A woman has to be keenly interested in social work for its own sake for her to take up the post of Health Visitor in the industrial Midlands when there are vacancies advertised at the same salary scales in attractive health and holiday resorts. During 1947, the Wolverhampton Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses paid 15,938 effective visits to mothers and children in their own homes, including 3,700 special visits, and also made 1,914 attendances at Clinics.

The Infant Welfare Centres did not change during 1947 and the number of sessions remained the same. A total of 1,682 new cases were registered and 498 sessions were held. The average attendance per session was 32, the highest being

38 at Penn and the lowest 28 at Lower Stafford Street. This latter Clinic is a considerable distance from one of the districts served by it, but it is hoped that the new Clinic in Dunstall Ward to be opened in the summer of 1948 will go a long way to remedy this state of affairs. This new Clinic is being formed out of the alternative Report and Control Centre erected at the corner of Lowe Street during the war under Civil Defence powers. The main structure of the building is to remain the same, but a covered balcony is being added and an ample amount of window space provided together with interior sub-divisions so as to give a doctor's room, waiting room, weighing room, dispensary, etc.

There were record attendances at the Clinics for expectant mothers, and it became necessary to arrange for two relief sessions per week under the direction of the Supervisor of Midwives. At these sessions, routine cases were interviewed in the intervals between the consultations with the Medical Officer (see table IV.). The average attendance per session at the Ante-natal Clinics was 25, a figure too high for the best results. Steps are being taken to increase the number of weekly sessions as soon as possible.

Dr. Grant continues to hold a Family Planning Clinic once a week at Ward Street. She reports as follows:—

“It is not intended that large numbers should be attracted to this Clinic, but rather that those who do attend on medical grounds should have adequate and careful attention. During 1946, thirty-seven sessions were held. There were 47 new cases and a total of 154 attendances. Some mothers also attended for post-natal examinations and one mother, who happily is now pregnant, attended for advice on subfertility. The staff at the Clinic consists of one doctor and one nurse.”

(b) Midwives.

Notifications of intention to practise as Midwives in Wolverhampton during 1947 were received as follows:—

(1) Trained midwives working in Institutions	37
(2) Municipal midwives 	21
(3) Trained midwives working independently	11
	—
Total	69
	—

In January, 17 Midwives were employed by the Local Authority, but this number slowly decreased until the last quarter when 14 whole time and one part time Midwife were all that could be obtained. The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives herself acts as relief Midwife when necessary, and it is very largely by her efforts in this way that the service has managed to carry on during the year without complaint and without breaking down.

In 1947, Municipal Midwives attended 1,463 women in confinement, and the total number of visits paid was 21,606. The mean number of confinements per Midwife was 91.

The Supervisor of Midwives continued to exercise supervision over the conduct and methods of practice of all Midwives in the area. No action became necessary by the Local Supervising Authority under Section 8 of the Midwives Act, 1902.

Owing to the extreme shortage of staff, it was impossible to release any Midwife for the course of training prescribed before she is competent to induce gas and air analgesia.

(c) Maternal Mortality.

During the year there were 4 maternal deaths giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.19 per thousand births. In all four cases obstetric shock has been recorded as the cause of death.

The following is a resumé of the cases:—

(1). Ante-natal care was undertaken by a doctor. Nothing abnormal was found except a slightly raised B.P. The doctor was called in one day because of haemorrhage, and he ordered her removal to hospital as he suspected Placenta Praevia. Labour commenced two days afterwards. Delivery was completed by forceps. There was a fair amount of haemorrhage after delivery of the placenta and a severe degree of collapse. In spite of treatment the patient died. A post-mortem examination showed no obvious cause of death.

(2). Death again in this case was due to Obstetric Shock. Ante-natal care was undertaken by a doctor who found nothing abnormal. The patient collapsed suddenly during labour and was unconscious when the doctor arrived. She died half an hour later.

(3) Ante-natal care was undertaken at a Municipal Clinic. The patient attended regularly. Towards the end of pregnancy she was referred to Hospital because of a rise in blood pressure. Nine days later she had a normal delivery but the placenta was retained. Manual removal was carried out and there was some post partum haemorrhage. Two hours later the patient suddenly collapsed and died.

(4) The patient made two attendances at the Municipal Ante-natal Clinic, when all was normal. When her third attendance was due, her mother came to report that she was having a haemorrhage. Arrangements were made for her transfer to Hospital where she remained for one week and was discharged. Twelve days later she was re-admitted to Hospital in a moribund condition and died a few minutes later. Post mortem examination revealed a retro-placental haemorrhage and complete torsion of the uterus.

(d) Municipal Maternity Home, The Beeches.

In spite of serious staffing difficulties, this Home was not only able to carry on successfully, but also to accept an average of 20 maternity cases a month.

	1947
Number of confinements	240
„ „ cases for which a doctor was booked	213
„ „ cases for which no doctor was booked	27
„ „ cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	2
„ „ still-births	6
„ „ deaths of mothers in the Home ...	Nil
„ „ deaths of babies in the Home ...	2

The observations made last year about cancellations still obtain and restrict the actual as compared with the theoretical capacity of the Home.

During 1947, a new electric washing machine was installed and also an electric drying cabinet.

(e) Ante-natal Care.

The total number of confinements taking place in the Borough during 1947 reached the high figure of 4,033, of which 1,791 were domiciliary cases and 2,242 occurred in Institutions. This considerable increase in births was reflected in the attendances at the Ante-natal Clinics. New cases registered reached a record of 1,697 with a total of 9,787 attendances, being approximately six attendances per case. All the Ante-natal Clinics were equally hardworked, and it was necessary to institute special relief sessions at Park Lane and Lower Stafford Street to deal with the cases.

Total number of deliveries in the Borough ...	4,033
„ „ attending Ante-natal Clinics ...	1,697
„ „ attending under Ante-natal scheme (Drs.)	657
„ „ attending Women's Hospital Ante natal Clinic	105
„ „ attending New Cross Ante-natal Clinic	233
„ „ confined in Nursing Homes who engaged a doctor	539
„ „ confined at home known to have engaged a doctor	201
„ „ living in and confined in Institutions under care of a doctor	2
<hr/>	
Total	3,434
<hr/>	

(f) Nursing Homes.

The number of registered Nursing Homes in the Borough, which during 1946 was reduced from nine to seven, remains at seven. During the year one Nursing Home keeper who formerly took three medical cases only, was granted registration for one extra bed for a maternity case. There are now, therefore, beds for eleven medical cases, seven gynaecological cases and twenty three maternity cases. There was no adverse report on any of the Homes during the year and they undoubtedly fulfil a need in the town.

(g) Day Nurseries.

During the year a new maycrete hut was completed in Birmingham Road to take the place of the Marston Road Day Nursery which had to be vacated in accordance with previous arrangements. The new nursery accommodates the same number of children, i.e. it is a 40 place nursery, but advantage has been taken of experience in running nurseries with the result that several improvements have been incorporated into the new buildings. Whereas formerly the eighteen months to five year old age group were all accommodated in one room, the new nursery provides two rooms for that purpose. In one room there are the tweenies, age range eighteen months to three years, and in the other room there are the toddlers, age range three to five years. This has the advantage of allowing the two groups to pursue their varying interests which differ considerably at these ages. Another improvement is in the size of the staff room which formerly was much too small, and an extra room has been added to form an isolation room. Formerly either the staff room or the Matron's office also had to serve as an isolation room. The Nursery was closed for one week while the removal was taking place.

The Corporation have now completed the purchase of The Woodlands in Bushbury Road which has been used by them as a Day Nursery since 1942. Plans are under con-

sideration for various alterations and improvements with the object of providing better accommodation for the staff, a larger kitchen, a milk room, and an open air nursery for babies. These plans involve considerable structural alterations, which could not be undertaken until the Corporation had acquired the property.

The following table gives the attendances at the Day Nurseries. Saturdays have been excluded because of the very small number of children attending on that day.

	The Woodlands	Birmingham Road
No. of days open during the year	242	235
Attendances under 2 years	2,979	2,001
Attendances 2—5 years	10,512	5,760
Average daily attendance under 2 years	11.8	8.1
Average daily attendance over 2 years	41.7	23.5

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough has been continued. Details are given in the following table:—

	The Woodlands	Birmingham Road
Immunisation against Diphtheria:		
No. of children already immunised on admission	16	5
No. immunised in Nursery ...	35	23
No. of refusals	0	0
Immunisation against Whooping Cough:		
No. of children reported to have had Whooping Cough before admission	4	6
No. immunised in Nursery ...	36	28
No. of refusals	0	0

The absence of cases of Whooping Cough in both Nurseries is again reported, although one case in a partially immunised child was reported from the Birmingham Road Nursery. There was, however, an increase in the incidence of other infectious diseases compared with 1946. At the Woodlands there were 31 cases of Chickenpox, 20 cases of Measles, 10 cases of Mumps, 4 cases of German Measles and 4 cases of Scarlet Fever. At Birmingham Road, there were 17 cases of Measles, 1 case of Whooping Cough and 1 case of Chickenpox.

The training of Nursery Nurses in both Nurseries has been continued. During 1947 two separate courses have been running, in order to accommodate all the students from Nursery Schools as well as from Nurseries wishing to take training. The students spend two complete days weekly out of the Nurseries taking their lectures. The remainder of their time is spent taking practical training in the Nurseries.

DAY NURSERIES.
(Mean monthly attendances)

NURSERY.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Woodlands Day Nursery.												
No. of children on register ...	75	85	85	82	79	76	81	77	77	79	85	84
Attendances under two years ...	307	153	240	189	243	270	252	232	301	306	231	255
Attendances 2 - 5 years ...	844	444	802	908	1053	1029	956	714	840	1208	748	966
Average Daily Attendance under 2 years ...	13.35	7.65	11.43	9.36	11.04	12.85	10.95	11.05	13.68	13.3	11.5	11.08
Average Daily Attendance 2 - 5 years ...	36.7	22.2	38.19	41.27	47.86	49.0	41.56	34.00	38.68	52.52	37.4	42.00
Marston Road Day Nursery, Birmingham Road												
No. of children on register ...	39	40	42	45	42	41	43	44	40	45	47	44
Attendances under 2 years ...	150	103	140	149	163	153	168	151	128	236	230	230
Attendances 2 - 5 years ...	414	323	511	523	426	531	649	477	322	546	541	497
Average Daily Attendance under 2 years ...	6.52	5.15	6.66	6.77	7.36	7.3	7.3	7.2	5.82	10.26	11.5	10.00
Average Daily Attendance 2 - 5 years ...	18.00	16.15	24.33	23.77	19.36	25.28	28.21	22.71	14.64	23.73	27.05	21.60

(h) Care of the Unmarried Mother and Illegitimate Child.

Applications were received by, or on behalf of 75 mothers during 1947. There were 14 cases still under review from 1946. There are over 500 interviews and visits recorded with applicants or others on their behalf, and in addition to these there were many interviews and contacts made with matrons of hospitals and other Institutions, employers, industrial and Moral Welfare Workers and foster-mothers on their behalf.

Each applicant received help and advice according to her need — arrangements were made for employment during pregnancy, convalescence after confinement, temporary residence in Nurseries for babies. Twelve mothers received care in Moral Welfare Homes. Twenty-two babies were adopted. Six mothers were transferred to other areas. Five mothers (all having had ante-natal care) had still-born babies.

(i) Care of Premature Babies.

Number born at home	...	...	...	...	66
Number born in Hospital or Nursing Home	...				153

Of those born at home:—

Number nursed entirely at home	...	...	63
Number who died in first 24 hours	...	...	1
Number who survived at end of one month	...		54

Of those born in Hospital or Nursing Home:—

Number who died during first 24 hours	...	16
Number who survived at end of one month	...	106

The premature baby nurse has been on the staff since July, 1946. The year 1947, therefore, shows the result of her work for the first complete period of 12 months. During that time she has paid 1,000 visits to 64 babies born at home, and has also visited as long as was considered necessary, 62 babies after they left Hospital or Nursing Home.

Babies Born at Home.

(1) Birth weight under 3 lbs.

Two babies came into this category, one of whom weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and died shortly after birth, and the other of whom weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs and died in 48 hours. In both cases the mother had toxæmia of pregnancy.

(2) Birth weight between 3 and 4 lbs.

There were 10 babies in this group of whom 5 died before the end of the month, and one just after it was one month old. Of those who lived two weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs at birth and were very frail. Thirty-seven visits were paid to one and 25 visits to the other. Both weighed approximately 6 lbs. when the premature baby nurse paid her final visit and both were doing well. The third weighed just under 4 lbs. It was one of twins, the other of whom weighed just over 4 lbs. Both did well from the beginning. The fourth was born in the Tettenhall area, but came to Wolverhampton on the second day after birth. It weighed just under 4 lbs. and had a total of 25 visits. Of those who died two because of their weak condition were transferred to Hospital and died there. The other three were very frail and were under the care of a doctor — one developed generalised oedema — one died of cyanotic attacks, and one was very premature, the eyelids being sealed at birth. Four of the five were twins.

(3) Birth weight between 4 and 5 lbs.

Thirty-seven babies came into this category of whom 3 died, one on the third day, one on the fifth day, and one on the 23rd day.

(4) Birth weight over 5 lbs .

There were 15 babies in this group none of whom died.

Among the 64 babies there were 10 sets of twins. Eight sets of twins survived.

Results.

The results, considering the condition of most of the babies are felt to be satisfactory. Apart from the very weakly babies, for whom very little could be done, it was found that a co-operative mother gave the infant a much better chance of survival. Some babies whom one would have expected to die survived as a result of the great care given by the mother, and some babies whom one would have expected to live died. One felt that a different result might have been obtained had there been more co-operation from the mother.

(j) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twenty-seven cases were notified including 5 of which were not normally resident in the Borough. Sixteen of these cases were treated at home and eleven at hospital. One infant died from intercurrent disease before the Ophthalmia had cleared up. Two cases were still receiving treatment at the end of the year. Vision in the remainder was unimpaired.

(k) Home Helps.

There were four Home Helps employed by the Authority during 1947. These women gave help to 40 different households during the lying-in period of the mother. For the rest of their time they were either employed as Domestic Helps or were paid a retaining fee.

(l) Infant Life Protection.

During 1947, 26 babies have been under supervision in 24 foster-homes. During the year 5 were returned to parents or near relatives and 6 were adopted. On December 31st, 1947, 15 babies were under supervision in 15 homes.

(m) Adoption Orders.

During 1947 there were 52 investigations made and homes visited prior to the hearing of the application for Adoption. An order was made for Adoption in each case.

(n) Orthopaedic Clinic.

This is run jointly with the Education Committee and employs a part time Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, one whole time and one part time Physiotherapist and one part time clerk. The main Clinic is held at Ward Street Centre, but branch Clinics are open one day a week at Low Hill and at Penn. The number of new cases under the age of 5 years treated during 1947 was 283, and they made a total of 5,852 attendances. Splints and appliances are supplied from the workshops of an Orthopaedic Hospital.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(1) Meteorology.

The year 1947 will long be remembered for its extremes of weather conditions. Severe frosts persisting almost without intermission from the last week in January to the beginning of March, followed by floods and gales. Later on came a long dry and warm summer with an abundance of sunshine to dry things up and repair the ravages to persons and property brought about by the winter.

The most severe frosts occurred on January 28th (16°) and again on February 23rd ($16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$). There was a short cold spell in December and 9.8° of frost was registered on December 1st.

Temperatures rose to 80°F and higher on several days in May, June, July and August and a shade temperature of 79.8°F was recorded on three days in the first week in September. The four feet underground thermometer registered 56°F and higher during the whole of July, August and September. (Forty years ago, ground temperatures of this height would have been associated with a rapid rise in the mortality from Infantile Diarrhoea. In 1947, there were very few cases of this malady, and only 19 deaths under two years of age were caused by it. Contrast these figures with 99 deaths recorded from the same cause in 1911, which was another very warm summer).

The rainfall for the year measured 28.06 inches, and was only a fraction of an inch above the average. October had the lowest rainfall (0.5") and July the highest (5.13").

(2) Water Supply.

Despite the steadily increasing demand, the water supply of the town has continued to be satisfactory. As regards routine sampling by the Water Department, the Water Engineer has supplied me with the following information.

Summary of the Bacteriological examinations of water and the results, after treatment where necessary, sampled at the sources going into supply or in the course of distribution.

Number of Samples.				
Total Taken.	Containing presumptive B.Coli-aerogenes per 100 c.c.			
	Nil Organisms.	1 to 2 Organisms.	3 to 10 Organisms.	Over 10 Organisms.
365	337	19	6	3

Sixteen of the 28 samples containing B.Coli-aerogenes were taken during June and July, 1947, at Tettenhall Waterworks and in 4 cases the organisms were found to be of faecal type. A thorough investigation indicated that the poor results were due to defective sampling and no trace of contamination of the sources could be found. None of the other results showed organisms of faecal type.

In addition to the above, 65 analyses were made of water at source of supply before treatment.

38 chemical analyses were made of the water going into supply and from the distribution system, and 18 chemical analyses of raw water before treatment.

These results include 37 independent monthly tests of water taken from three separate points in the distribution system by the Health Department. The monthly chemical tests (36) made by the Public Analyst to the Wolverhampton Corporation have been uniformly satisfactory. The mean total hardness of the Municipal water supply is 20.6° of which 10.5° is permanent hardness. It has no plumbo-solvent action. The proportion of dwelling houses supplied from standpipes in the Borough is not known. Subsequent to treatment, when necessary, at the supply works, there has been no known contamination of the water going into supply.

Water mains have been extended during the year for a distance of approximately 5,760 yards within the Corporation's area of supply. There were 178 cases of waste of water from defective water fittings referred to the Water Engineer. Houses numbering 135 were provided with proper internal water supply.

(3) Storage and Disposal of House Refuse.

All dust bins connected with private dwelling houses in the Borough are maintained by the Corporation, and a small

annual charge for this service is levied on the rates. Owing to rising costs this charge was again increased in 1947 and now stands at 3/- per bin. During the year, the Cleansing Department replaced 6,791 worn out and dilapidated bins, and supplied 752 to new houses.

(4) Sanitary Conveniences.

In 1947 there were 1,347 water closets installed in connection with new buildings, and 41 to existing buildings. Practically all new Council houses are provided with two W.C.'s. Eight trough closets in factories were replaced by separate wash down conveniences. Seven houses were provided with separate sanitary accommodation in lieu of common conveniences. At the end of the year there were 58 cess-pools known to be in continuous use, as well as six privies and 59 pail closets.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

(a) Nuisances.

Apart from notices served under the various statutory clauses giving powers to require particular amenities, 1,090 premises were reported to the Committee during the year for authority to serve formal notices requiring abatement of nuisances.

(b) Offices and Similar Premises.

Twenty-seven offices and similar premises which were outside the scope of the Factories Act, 1937, and the Shops Act, 1934 were examined. Fourteen informal notices were served and 36 miscellaneous improvements obtained. Eight firms have provided new or additional office accommodation.

(c) Smoke Abatement.

Twenty-six observations were made on factory chimneys during the year. Preparations are being made to reinstate the atmospheric pollution gauges which were given up on the outbreak of war.

(d) Infestation by Rats and Mice.

At the beginning of the year, the Private Dwellings Special Scheme of the Ministry of Food was adopted, and work proceeded in accordance with same throughout the year. The Borough was divided into districts, each of which was surveyed systematically, and the necessary treatment was carried out by the Rodent Operatives wherever infestations were found. Under this scheme, a grant of 60% of the cost incurred in the work on private dwellings was made by the Ministry on the understanding that the balance of 40% was borne by the local rate fund and that no charge was made to occupiers of private dwellings. The expenditure incurred in treatment of Local Authority and Business Premises was fully reimbursed. The necessary approved action was taken to deal with rats in sewers. The method employed in the destruction of rats and mice was chiefly confined to the use of poison after preliminary pre-baiting, but the use of ferrets proved very valuable in certain circumstances in connection with rat extermination.

SUMMARY, 1947.

	No. of Premises Visited.	Total No. of Visits Paid.	BY POISON BAITS.		No. Killed by Traps.	No. Killed by DAK.	No. Killed by Ferrets.	GRAND TOTAL ACCON- TED FOR.
			Estimated Kill.	No. of Bodies recovered.				
A. PRIVATE DWELLINGS: Rats Destruction. Mice Destruction.	557	1,691	1,766	485	17	2	543	2,328
	150	514	658	277	—	424	—	1,082
B. LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES: Rats Destruction. Mice Destruction.	56	191	948	337	—	24	262	1,234
	16	66	384	133	—	23	—	407
C. BUSINESS PREMISES: Rats Destruction. Mice Destruction.	112	423	1,178	455	29	88	15	1,310
	20	54	349	127	—	76	—	425
TOTALS								
Rats Destruction.	725	2,305	3,892	1,277	46	114	820	4,872
Mice Destruction.	186	634	1,391	537	—	523	—	1,914

(e) Disinfection of Bedding, etc.

Demands in respect of the treatment of bedding and clothing have resulted in the treatment of the following articles by steam disinfection during the year. In nearly every case the actual cost of treatment has been recovered by the Corporation.

	Beds	Bed Covers	Mattresses	Blankets	Sheets	Pillows	Pillow Slips	Personal Clothing (sets)	Eider-downs
During 1947	—	—	23	1	—	—	—	1	2

(f) Verminous Persons.

Despite the depletion of staff, it has been found necessary to continue the treatment of persons affected by Scabies and similar parasitic diseases. The Cleansing Station was used during the year in connection with the following families :

Cases of Scabies Dealt With, 1947.

Number of families affected	Number of houses concerned	Analysis of Persons Treated									Total number of persons treated		
		Adults			Children								
		(over 14 years)			4 to 14 years			under 4 years					
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
6	10	11	11	22	8	4	12	2	—	2	21	15	36

(g) Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Rag Flock is not manufactured upon any premises situate within the Borough, but 3 samples of the material were officially taken during the year from firms manufacturing upholstery and whose premises are within the District. In no case did the sample contain soluble chlorine in excess of 30 parts per 100,000 permitted by the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.

(h) Public Swimming Baths.

Six samples of water were taken from the two covered Municipal Baths during the year. All were satisfactory.

(i) Theatres, Cinemas and Licensed Houses.

The sanitary accommodation was improved at one cinema and 12 licensed houses.

(j) Markets.

The regular examination of food exposed for sale on stalls in the Market was continued.

(k) Hairdressers Premises.

During the year six applications for registration were received, and the premises concerned were subsequently registered.

**Summary of Defects Found and Improvements Recorded
during 1947.**

	Defects found.	Improve- ments recorded.
Wash basins not properly drained	1	1
Defective waste pipe	1	1
Waste pipe not properly trapped	—	—
No water supply to washbasin	—	—
Absence of supply of hot water for efficient sterilising	—	—
Dirty condition of walls and ceiling of saloon ...	1	1
Miscellaneous defects	16	16
Contravention of Byelaws	—	—
Totals	19	19

(1) Offensive Trades.

	Per- manently Established	Applications Received		Permits Granted		Statutory dis-esab- lished	On Register 31/12/47
		New Premises	For Renewals	New Premises	For Renewals		
Bone Boiler ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fat Melter or Extractor ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	2
Fellmonger and Hide or Skin Dealer ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Gut Scraper ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Rag, Bone & Skin Dealer ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	2
Tripe Boiler ...	1	—	3	—	3	—	4
Totals ..	4	—	7	—	7	—	11

SECTION D.

Housing Conditions.

1. Inspections of Dwelling Houses During Year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	7,170
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	20,589
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...		51
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	154
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation				
		Part II	...		51
		Part III	...		Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...			5,884

2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	3,487
---	-------

3. Action under Statutory Powers During the Year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) | By Owners | Nil |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of Owners | Nil |

B. Proceedings Under Public Health Acts.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 4,447 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) | By Owners | 924 |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners ... | 152 |

C. Proceedings Under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... | 44 |
|-----|---|----|

D. Proceedings Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 1 |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement of the room having been rendered | Nil |

The Housing Acts, 1925-1936.

During the year it was felt that a further attempt should be made to demolish some of the very worst houses in the town. The Housing Committee agreed to allocate some 50 houses annually to the re-housing of persons displaced from these unfit houses. Dwellings selected for demolition orders were those in such a gross state of structural disrepair as to constitute a menace to the health of the inmates.

During the slum clearance campaign before the war a number of owners appealed against the official representations made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Health Committee under Section II of the Housing Act, 1936, and many statutory undertakings were accepted to render houses in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation even though the cost of so doing was high and appeared to be unremunerative. Today, owners of property are asking the Health Committee to make demolition orders on a great deal of old property because they find the cost of essential repairs a very heavy burden. Appeals against representations are almost unheard of.

Individual Unfit Houses.

No. of houses Represented	No. of Closing Orders made.	No. of Demolition Orders made.	No. of houses Closed	No. of houses demolished	Statutory Undertakings Accepted
51	1	44	1	1	11

New Houses.

During 1947 new houses were erected as follows:—

With State Assistance.		Without State Assistance.		Total.
By Local Authority.	By Others.	By Local Authority.	By Others.	
505	2	-	193	700

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

(a) Milk Supply.

The action necessary to bring and maintain producers' premises to the prescribed standard was continued throughout the year, with the result that miscellaneous improvements have been carried out to 2 existing cowsheds. The use of 3 cowsheds was discontinued during the year.

With regard to retailers' premises, 1 purveyor of milk has been provided with proper dairy premises subsequent to the service of notice under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. One new pasteurising plant has been installed. There is an increasing tendency for small retailers to leave the milk trade and during the year 7 retail purveyors discontinued the sale of milk.

Apart from the supervision of producers' premises by the Ministry's Veterinary Inspector, the various dairy farms and retailers' premises within the district are regularly visited by the Specialist Inspector; during the year, 83 inspections of cowsheds and 829 inspections of dairies and milkshops were made.

The following table summarises the work done in connection with the bacteriological and biological examination of milk samples :—

Grade (or Class) of Milk.		Numbers of Samples Taken and Results of Examination.							
		Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Coliform		Phosphatase		Biological Examination	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.
T. T. Certified	...	2	2	1	—	2	—	3	—
T.T. Pasteurised	...	17	3	4	—	20	—	—	—
Accredited	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	...	91	17	23	7	106	3	—	—
Sterilised	...	80	3	1	—	82	—	—	—
Heat Treated	...	8	—	1	2	8	—	—	—
Ungraded	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	198	25	30	9	218	3	3	—

(b) Ice Cream.

Experimental examination of ice cream by the new Methylene Blue test was undertaken in respect of 77 samples. The following results were reported :—

Number of Samples	...	Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.
		5	16	15	33

Ice cream dry mix powder :—

Number of samples tested ... 8

Those showing counts less than 1,000 organisms per m.I. ... 4

Those between 1,000 and 10,000 organisms per m.I. ... 2

Those between 50 million and 100 million organisms per m.I. ... 2

(c) Meat and Other Foods.**(i) Public Abattoir.**

The personnel at the Abattoir is one full time Inspector and one temporary part time clerk. One District Sanitary Inspector assists in the inspection work whenever necessary.

The amount of meat condemned in 126 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs., and of offals 143 tons 0 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. giving a total of 269 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs. This total is 6 tons 15 cwt. above last year's figure and is a result of the difference between an increase of over 13 tons of diseased meat and a decrease of 6 tons 9 cwt. of diseased offals. The increase in diseased meat is probably due to the fact that 767 more cows were slaughtered during the year, giving an increase of 63 carcasses wholly condemned for tuberculosis and 10 carcasses for other diseases.

The number of animals slaughtered is 92,201, being less than last year's total by 12, 472. Decreases are recorded as follows :—Cattle (other than cows) 1,944, calves—3,335, sheep—6,923, pigs—785, goats—252.

In 168 cases the carcasses and offals were wholly condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis, and 321 were condemned for Tuberculosis; 294 of this latter number being cows.

Early in the year a considerable amount of frozen meat (imported) was examined for bone taint. A detailed inspection of each suspected quarter (usually hindquarter) was made, and 7 tons 4 cwts. 1 qr. 25 lbs. of meat were condemned. An instruction of the Ministry of Food under which this condemned meat was held in store for a period of 48 hours to allow the shippers an opportunity to examine the meat was observed.

From sources outside the County Borough 2 tons 3 cwts. 1 qr. 17 lbs. of meat and 16 cwts. 0 qrs. 24 lbs. of offals were condemned at the Abattoir. The condemnations consisted chiefly of carcasses of sheep and lambs which had been slaughtered in emergency.

1,073 tins of corned beef and 24 tins of corned mutton were condemned during the year.

Inspection of vehicles used for transporting meat and offals has been maintained and the standard of cleanliness is gradually being improved.

Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, 24 cows were slaughtered. Inspections were carried out in collaboration

with the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Six cwts. were condemned as being affected with advanced Tuberculosis. The remaining 18 were dealt with as localised cases. Three cows were from farms in the County Borough and were affected with Tuberculosis localised.

The following table shows the percentage increase or decrease over 1946 in the number of animals showing disease.

	Cattle.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.
All diseases except Tuberculosis	- 7.02	+ 1.20	- 2.44	+ 1.69
Tuberculosis only	- 3.05	- 6.13	+ 0.01	-

(ii) Food Shops and Premises where Food is Manufactured and Sold.

Care is taken to ensure that articles of food exposed for sale within the various shops in the Borough are in a sound and wholesome condition; with this object in view, 154 visits were paid to butcher's shops, and 2,664 visits were paid to other food shops or stores. As a result of these visits 7 tons 16 cwts. 44 lbs of unsound food were voluntarily surrendered or seized and subsequently destroyed. In addition, 1 ton 1cwt. 58 lbs. of foodstuffs was found to be unfit for sale but suitable for animal food.

(iii) Improvements to Food Premises.

The powers conferred upon the Council under their private Act of 1936, to require the installation of apparatus necessary to secure a constant supply of hot water in connection with shops and other premises where food is handled, have been fully utilised. Such necessary facilities have been provided in connection with the following premises.

Class of Premises.	Number Provided with Hot Water Supply:	
	During 1947.	Total to Date.
Cowsheds	—	7
Dairies	—	65
Restaurants and Cafe Kitchens ...	5	74
Bakehouses	1	24
Ice Cream Manufacturing Premises	5	326
Butchers	1	146
Provision Shops	12	61
Fish Frying Premises	—	21
Hawkers Premises	—	3
Food Manufacturing Premises ... (including Potted Meat, &c.)	—	50
Cooked Meat Shops	—	51
Totals	24	828

(iv) The Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Two hundred and two samples of food and drugs were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst, consisting of seventy-five formal samples and one hundred and twenty-seven informal samples. Ten samples (4.95%) consisting of six formal samples and four informal samples were found to be non-genuine.

One hundred and twenty samples of milk were submitted for analysis and of these, six samples, consisting of four formal samples and two informal samples, were found to be adulterated. A sample taken from a producer-retailer contained 36.2% of added water. The vendor was convicted, fined the sum of £10 with costs £6. Two samples of milk taken from a producer-wholesaler contained 23% and 24% of added water. Proceedings were instituted and convictions recorded, a fine of £15 being inflicted with costs amounting

to £6 16s. 6d. in each case. One sample of milk was reported to be 13% deficient in fat. A letter of warning was sent to the vendor by the Town Clerk.

An informal sample of gelatine was found to contain 35 parts per million of lead. A formal sample taken from the same shop was found to be genuine indicating a change of stock subsequent to the original purchase.

An article sold as "Almond Substitute" was found to consist essentially of a mixture of barley and bean meals, to contain only 1.8% of oil and to possess neither the consistency nor flavour of ground almonds. Proceedings were instituted and the case was dismissed on payment of the costs amounting to £3 7s. 6d.

Another sample of "Almond Substitute," contained 12.9% of oil and consisted essentially of a mixture of bean, barley and soya meal. A letter of warning to the vendor was sent by the Town Clerk and the article was withdrawn from sale.

(v) Preservatives.

All samples submitted for analysis are examined for the presence of preservatives. No prohibited preservatives or colouring matters were discovered and no preservative was found in any article of food to which the addition of a preservative of any description is prohibited.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Administrative Action Taken Regarding Samples Reported not to be Genuine During the Year Ending 31st December, 1947.

No. of Sample.	Article of Food.	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.	Legal Proceedings		Observations
				Fine Inflicted £. s. d.	Costs imposed £. s. d.	
90	Milk	Formal	Deficient of Fat 13%			Warning letter sent by Town Clerk. Formal sample genuine.
102	Gelatine	Informal	Lead—35 parts per million		3 7 6	
136	Almond Substitute	Formal	Oil 1.8% Consisted of a mixture of barley and bean meals.			Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
135	Almond Substitute	Formal	Oil 12.9% Consisted of a mixture of barley, bean and soya meals.			
146	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water 36.2%	10 0 0	6 0 0	
132	Campden Preservative Tablets	Informal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide 45%			
197	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water 23%	5 0 0	6 16 6	
198	Milk	do	do do 24%	5 0 0	6 16 6	
199	Milk	Informal	Extraneous water 1.3%			) From same vendor as) Samples 197 & 198.)
201	Milk	do	do do 1.5%			

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence of infectious diseases in Wolverhampton during the year 1947 was reasonably satisfactory but Whooping Cough, Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Measles showed a rise above the 1946 figures.

Scarlet Fever notifications have increased in the last three years. In 1945, 205 cases were notified, 268 in 1946 and 301 during 1947. This disease however continues to be generally mild in character.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 301 cases notified during the year, mostly mild in form although one proved fatal.

Diphtheria.

The steady decline in the incidence and mortality of this disease was well maintained. Twenty-eight cases were notified but 23 of these were subsequently revised leaving only five actual clinical cases. Two of these were admitted to the Borough Hospital and both recovered although it was necessary to perform tracheotomy on one of them. One of the remaining three not admitted died.

Measles.

The usual biennial rise of Measles occurred during the year, there being 1,964 cases. The clinical features were not unusually severe, but there were six deaths.

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases of this disease has risen during the past few years. During 1945 the number was 317, in 1946 it was 400 and in 1947 it had risen to 442 with 3 deaths. There is considerable demand by parents for immunisation

against Whooping Cough, and recently many children have received this prophylactic treatment at Infant Welfare Clinics. It is too early yet to comment on any possible results from this type of immunisation.

Enteric & Dysentery.

There were three cases of Enteric Fever and eight of Dysentery. All were mild and all recovered.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

During the early part of the year, a sharp rise in the number of Infantile Paralysis cases occurred throughout the country.

In Wolverhampton there were 20 definite clinical cases and, although there was one death, most of them recovered completely after hospital treatment and later attending the orthopaedic clinic.

Primary Pneumonia.

One hundred and twenty-seven cases of Primary Pneumonia occurred during the year with the high mortality of 79 deaths. This high mortality rate is possibly a reflection of the severe cold weather experienced in the early part of the year.

Miscellaneous.

Seven clinic cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever occurred with one death.

Erysipelas was notified in respect of 22 cases.

No notification of Smallpox or Encephalitis Lethargica was received.

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Other Diseases.	Total.
Cases in Hospital on January 1st, 1947	7	2	1	10
Cases admitted during the year	97	25	73	195
Cases admitted from outside districts	3	—	2	5
Diagnosis revised	6	23	12	41
Return cases	2	Nil.	Nil.	2
Total cases discharged during the year	91	25	74	190
Average duration of treatment	21 days	16 days	17 days	—
Cases in Hospital, December 31st, 1947	13	2	Nil.	15
Number of deaths	Nil.	Nil.	4	4

The above figures refer to all cases admitted to the Borough Hospital and not solely to Wolverhampton ones.

The shortage of Nurses, particularly of trained staff, is still acute, but was somewhat eased during the year by part time non-residential help becoming available.

The number of patients admitted during the year was again very low and except for a sharp rise in the number of cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis there was a notable absence of any epidemic.

Scarlet Fever.

As Scarlet Fever continues to be mild in character there is an increasing tendency for these cases to be nursed at home. There were 98 cases admitted during the year, but six were later revised as follows :—Measles 2 ; Urticaria 2 ; Rubella ; Meningitis 1.

There were no deaths, but Otorrhoea occurred in 7 cases and Cervical Adenitis in 10.

Diphtheria.

Twenty-five cases notified as Diphtheria were admitted, but of these, 23 were subsequently revised as follows :—

Tonsillitis	...	...	...	14
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
Temporary "Carriers"			...	3
Mumps	...	...	...	1
Vincent's Angina		...	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...		1 (Died)
				—
				23
				—

The two cases finally diagnosed as Diphtheria were both unimmunised but subsequently recovered. Tracheotomy was necessary in one of these two patients.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

There was a total of 18 cases of this disease admitted during the epidemic which occurred throughout the country during the summer months. One was from outside the Wolverhampton area.

The diagnosis was revised in four of these patients :—

Common Cold	...	...	...	1
Hysteria	...	...	...	1
Dermatitis with swollen glands				
of the neck		...	...	1
Slight Heat Stroke	...	...		1

Of the 14 actual cases treated, 10 fully recovered before discharge. The remaining 4 patients improved but were sent for further treatment to the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Nine cases notified as Meningitis were admitted, three being later revised to Influenza 1 ; Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis 1 ; Constipation 1.

One case admitted as Scarlet Fever was found to have Meningitis.

Six of these seven actual cases recovered, but one which was complicated by a lung abscess died.

Measles.

Twenty-three cases of Measles were admitted, two of which proved fatal. There were contributory causes of death in both these fatal cases, one having congenital heart disease, the other being a case of post Influenzal Meningitis with Hydrocephalus.

Miscellaneous Cases.

Gastro Enteritis	...	...	5
Whooping Cough with Pneumonia			2
Erysipelas	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	1
Erythema Multiforme (notified as Rubella)		...	1
Mumps	...	...	1
Tonsillitis (Nursing Staff)		...	2
Typhoid Fever	...	...	2

All of these miscellaneous cases recovered.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

(See Table on page 59).

Children 0—15 years fully immunised	...	1,784
Reinforcing Immunisation	... ..	692
		<hr/>
	Total	2,476
		<hr/>

1,331 immunisations were performed on children under the age of 5 years i.e., 74% of the children immunised were in the age group most susceptible to Diphtheria .

In the consent form issued to parents, permission was sought to carry out reinforcing immunisation to children on entering school. This is limited to those who have been immunised five or more years ago.

The estimated percentage of the mid-year population immunised against Diphtheria is :—

	Population
(a) 45% for children under five years ...	14,990
(b) 71% for children aged 5—15 years ...	22,340

Excluding births during the year who are not immunised until 9—12 months old, the estimated percentage for children under 5 is 58%.

Information as to immunisation is obtained from the previous place of residence of children removing into Wolverhampton. Similar information is sent in the case of outward transfers.

It is noted that out of a child population of 37,330, 22,706 children are fully immunised against Diphtheria.

Children under 5 years.

Immunisations performed on children under 5 years of age were as follows :—

Clinics :	Lea Road	...	...	327
	Park Lane	...	...	269
	Stafford Street	...		174
	Ward Street	...		155
	Fordhouses	...		208
				<hr/>
	Total	...		1,133
				<hr/>

By Private Practitioners				
and others	...	...		198
				<hr/>
	Total			1,331
				<hr/>

Children 5—15 years.

Completed immunisation	...	453
Reinforcing immunisation	...	692

The reduction in the number of immunisations performed in this group is due to the concentration of the immunisation effort on the entrants to school infant departments. 11 school departments were visited and 395 children completed immunisation during the year.

Age at date of Inoculation	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Total
Under one year	—	2	—	1	3	6	4	15	18	29	26	33	10	21	Under five years — 5,227
1-2 years "	1	7	8	19	125	156	86	437	780	916	889	998	904	950	
2-3 "	—	14	15	51	106	175	135	479	399	293	232	308	468	210	
3-4 "	—	—	3	31	130	145	93	330	443	216	73	97	268	72	
4-5 "	—	—	—	37	150	228	71	339	418	264	82	69	265	41	
5-6 "	—	—	—	—	637	578	469	518	531	285	157	101	248	172	5-10 years — 8,250
6-7 "	—	—	—	—	—	490	413	437	328	192	160	68	263	126	
7-8 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	151	199	103	61	21	216	98	
8-9 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	93	126	39	20	88	17	
9-10 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	77	44	15	73	14	
10-11 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	27	10	56	8	10-15 years — 7,918
11-12 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	14	36	5	
12-13 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	3	
13-14 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
14-15 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
TOTALS	1	23	26	139	1151	1778	1414	2773	3288	2570	1814,	1763	2908	1747	21,395

TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) Notification.

The cases remaining on the register at the end of 1947 were classified as follows :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Males—492. Females—304. Males—85. Females—89

New cases notified during the past three years were :—

Respiratory Tuberculosis :—				1945.	1946.	1947.
Males	...	...	...	109	71	101
Females		...	...	50	55	68
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis :—						
Males	...	...	...	10	12	16
Females		...	...	8	9	10
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				177	147	195
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) Incidence.

The incidence of Tuberculosis fell in 1945 and 1946 but rose rather rapidly in 1947, as is shown in the above table. The main cause of the rise is in the male age group aged 15 to 45.

(c) Deaths.

There has been no significant change in the total deaths from this disease in the past four years, the figures being respectively 89, 92, 92, 95.

TUBERCULOSIS — 1947.

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	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0 — 1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
1 — 5	3	1	2	5	2	—	2	—
5 — 15	3	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
15 — 25	24	33	6	—	3	12	1	1
25 — 35	17	17	1	1	13	9	1	1
35 — 45	23	4	—	—	3	8	1	—
45 — 55	15	6	1	2	10	5	—	—
55 — 65	8	6	1	—	13	2	—	—
65 & up.	6	—	1	—	5	1	—	—
Totals.	101	68	16	10	50	37	5	3

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The following table summarises the attendances at the Wolverhampton treatment centre during 1947, and the nine previous years.

Year.					DEFAULTERS.					
	On Books.		New Cases.		Total.	M		F		Total.
SYPHILIS	M	F	M	F						
1938	67	79	54	45	245	5	4.1%	7	5.6%	12
1939	62	69	48	31	210	1	0.9%	2	2.0%	3
1940	69	63	41	52	225	4	3.6%	5	4.7%	9
1941	66	67	42	48	223	3	2.8%	3	2.6%	6
1942	52	57	59	65	233	5	1.5%	4	3.3%	9
1943	58	67	79	62	266	1	0.7%	2	1.5%	3
1944	78	89	76	74	317	5	3.2%	1	0.6%	6
1945	74	107	60	57	298	7	5.2%	8	4.8%	15
1946	82	88	127	69	366	10	4.7%	6	3.1%	16
1947	126	92	94	66	378	5	2.2%	2	1.2%	7
GONORRHOEA.										
1938	65	33	143	87	328	10	4.8%	5	4.2%	15
1939	34	31	122	68	255	15	9.6%	1	1.0%	16
1940	16	33	97	63	209	9	8.0%	7	7.3%	16
1941	24	33	167	80	304	9	4.7%	7	6.2%	16
1942	35	31	119	97	282	7	4.5%	7	5.5%	14
1943	34	39	106	81	260	2	1.4%	8	6.7%	10
1944	33	29	103	83	246	7	5.1%	5	4.4%	12
1945	33	24	165	82	302	2	1.0%	9	8.4%	11
1946	52	24	255	60	391	—	—	—	—	—
1947	54	16	146	52	268	3	1.5%	1	1.4%	4

Out of 646 persons receiving treatment, only 11 defaulted,

Regulation 33B.

Cases notified once only :—	Males	Females
Gonorrhoea	—	8
Syphilis	1	1

Cases Untraced : 8.

Cases interviewed : 2 females.

Cases referred to Clinic: 2 females.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This Service continued to perform excellent work during 1947, and was able to answer every call with promptitude. There has been no change in the numbers of staff or of vehicles or in the general conditions of service since the previous year's report.

A brief summary of the work done in 1947 is as follows :—

Total mileage travelled by Ambulances	
in Municipal Service 	33,245
Total additional miles travelled by	
Ambulances for Mortuary Service	908
	<hr/>
Total ...	34,153
	<hr/>
Total mileage travelled by Sitting Case	
Cars in Municipal Service ...	13,791
	<hr/>
Total persons conveyed by Municipal	
Service 	6,176
	<hr/>

During the fine summer, the Invalid Chair Service was in great demand. There is a nominal charge of 6d. a day for the loan of these chairs, and the maximum period of hire is four weeks.

Number of Invalid Chairs available for loan	6
Number of applications granted 	33
Average period of loan 	2 weeks
Total sum received in fees 	£13 7 0
Number of cases in which fees were remitted	3

